HOUSE BILL No. 2460

By Committee on Energy and Environment

1-17

AN ACT concerning electricity; sale of renewable energy; public utility, definitions, exceptions; amending K.S.A. 66-1,170 and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 66-104 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. (a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Ancillary services" means those services necessary to support the transmission of electric power from the renewable energy supplier to the renewable energy customer given the obligations of utilities in impacted certified territories to maintain reliable operations of the interconnected transmission system.
- (2) "Renewable energy customer" means any person who: (A) Elects to purchase electricity from a renewable energy supplier;
- (B) purchases at least one megawatt-hour of electricity per month, including aggregation of multiple, separately metered delivery locations billed to the customer, from a renewable energy supplier; and
- (C) either has an ownership interest in the renewable energy supplier or has part of the integrated generating, storage or controls package of the renewable energy supplier physically located on their premises.
- (3) "Renewable energy supplier" means any corporation, company, individual, association of persons, their trustees, lessees or receivers that uses a renewable energy resource, as defined in K.S.A. 66-1257, and amendments thereto, to generate or store electricity at a facility and is a qualifying small power production facility pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 796 as in effect on the effective date of this act, but does not include an electric generating facility whose costs have been included in a utility's rates as a facility providing electric service to the utility's system.
- (4) "Utility" means an electric public utility as defined in K.S.A. 66-101a, and amendments thereto.
- (b) (1) Any electric customer shall have the option to purchase electricity directly from a renewable energy supplier after providing 180 days' notice to the local certificated utility serving the customer. The state corporation commission shall approve appropriate tariffs for the delivery of electricity by a utility from a renewable energy supplier to a renewable energy customer. Such tariffs shall include appropriate retail transmission and distribution charges, any customer charges, standby rates and any

ancillary services requested by a customer.

- (2) Any renewable energy credits created as a result of a renewable energy supplier providing electricity over a certified utility's electric lines to a renewable energy customer pursuant to this section shall be transferred and assigned to the utility.
- (c) In exercising the purchase option in subsection (b), the renewable energy customer shall enter into a contract with the local certificated utility that includes the following terms and conditions:
- (1) The renewable energy customer shall furnish, install, operate and maintain in good order and repair and without cost to the utility, such relays, locks and seals, breakers, automatic synchronizer and other control and protective apparatus as shall be designated by the utility as being required as suitable for the transmission and distribution of electricity on the utility's system. In addition, the utility may install, own and maintain a disconnecting device located near the electric meter or meters. Interconnection facilities between the customer's and the utility's equipment shall be accessible at all reasonable times to utility personnel;
- (2) the renewable energy customer shall meet all applicable safety, performance, interconnection and reliability standards established by the national electrical code, the national electrical safety code, the institute of electrical and electronics engineers, underwriters laboratories, the federal energy regulatory commission and any local governing authorities. A utility may require that a customer's system contain a switch, circuit breaker, fuse or other easily accessible device or feature located in immediate proximity to the customer's metering equipment that would allow a utility worker the ability to manually and instantly disconnect the unit from the utility's electric distribution system;
- (3) the utility may not require a renewable energy supplier or renewable energy customer whose facilities meets the standards in this section to comply with additional safety or performance standards or perform or pay for additional tests or purchase additional liability insurance. A utility shall not be liable directly or indirectly for permitting or continuing to allow an attachment of a renewable energy supplier or for the acts or omissions of the renewable energy customer that cause loss or injury, including death, to any third party;
- (4) service provided by a utility to a renewable energy customer pursuant to this section shall be subject to either the utility's rules and regulations on file with the state corporation commission, which shall include a standard interconnection process and requirements for such utility's system, or the current federal energy regulatory commission interconnection procedures and regulations; and
- (5) in any case where the renewable energy customer and the utility cannot agree to terms and conditions of any contract provided for by this

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section, the state corporation commission shall establish the terms and conditions for such contract.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a utility may file a schedule or establish or enter into any reasonable arrangement with another public utility or with one or more of its customers, consumers, or employees providing for any other financial device that may be practicable or advantageous to the parties interested. In the case of a schedule or arrangement concerning a utility, such other financial device may include a device to recover costs incurred in conjunction with any economic development and job retention program of the utility within its certified territory, including recovery of revenue foregone as a result of any such program, any acquisition and deployment of advanced metering, including the costs of any meters prematurely retired as a result of the advanced metering implementation and compliance with any government mandate. No such schedule or arrangement is lawful unless it is filed with and approved by the state corporation commission. Every such utility is required to conform its schedules of rates, tolls and charges to such arrangement, sliding scale, classification or other device. Every such schedule or reasonable arrangement shall be under the supervision and regulation of the commission and is subject to change, alteration or modification by the commission.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 66-104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 66-104. (a) The term "public utility," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean every corporation, company, individual, association of persons, their trustees, lessees or receivers, that now or hereafter may own, control, operate or manage, except for private use, any equipment, plant or generating machinery, or any part thereof, for the transmission of telephone messages or for the transmission of telegraph messages in or through any part of the state, or the conveyance of oil and gas through pipelines in or through any part of the state, except pipelines less than 15 miles in length and not operated in connection with or for the general commercial supply of gas or oil, and all companies for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light, water or power. No cooperative, cooperative society, nonprofit or mutual corporation or association which is engaged solely in furnishing telephone service to subscribers from one telephone line without owning or operating its own separate central office facilities, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and control of the commission as provided herein, except that it shall not construct or extend its facilities across or beyond the territorial boundaries of any telephone company or cooperative without first obtaining approval of the commission. As used herein, the term "transmission of telephone messages" shall include the transmission by wire or other means of any voice, data, signals or facsimile communications, including all such

communications now in existence or as may be developed in the future.

- (b) The term "public utility" shall also include that portion of every municipally owned or operated electric or gas utility located in an area outside of and more than three miles from the corporate limits of such municipality, but regulation of the rates, charges and terms and conditions of service of such utility within such area shall be subject to commission regulation only as provided in K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 66-104f, and amendments thereto. Nothing in this act shall apply to a municipally owned or operated utility, or portion thereof, located within the corporate limits of such municipality or located outside of such corporate limits but within three miles thereof except as provided in K.S.A. 66-131a, and amendments thereto.
- (c) Except as herein provided, the power and authority to control and regulate all public utilities and common carriers situated and operated wholly or principally within any city or principally operated for the benefit of such city or its people, shall be vested exclusively in such city, subject only to the right to apply for relief to the corporation commission as provided in K.S.A. 66-133, and amendments thereto, and to the provisions of K.S.A. 66-104e, and amendments thereto. A transit system principally engaged in rendering local transportation service in and between contiguous cities in this and another state by means of street railway, trolley bus and motor bus lines, or any combination thereof, shall be deemed to be a public utility as that term is used in this act and, as such, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.
- (d) The term "public utility" shall not include any activity of an otherwise jurisdictional corporation, company, individual, association of persons, their trustees, lessees or receivers as to the marketing or sale of compressed natural gas for end use as motor vehicle fuel.
- (e) At the option of an otherwise jurisdictional entity, the term "public utility" shall not include any activity or facility of such entity as to the generation, marketing and sale of electricity generated by an electric generation facility or addition to an electric generation facility which:
- (1) Is newly constructed and placed in service on or after January 1, 2001; and
- (2) is not in the rate base of: (A) An electric public utility that is subject to rate regulation by the state corporation commission; (B) any cooperative, as defined by K.S.A. 17-4603, and amendments thereto, or any nonstock member-owned cooperative corporation incorporated in this state; or (C) a municipally owned or operated electric utility.
- (f) Additional generating capacity achieved through efficiency gains by refurbishing or replacing existing equipment at generating facilities placed in service before January 1, 2001, shall not qualify under subsection (e).

 (g) For purposes of the authority to appropriate property through eminent domain, the term "public utility" shall not include any activity for the siting or placement of wind powered electrical generators or turbines, including the towers.

- (h) The term "public utility" shall not include any renewable energy supplier, as defined in section 1, and amendments thereto, for the supplier's sale of electricity to a renewable energy purchaser, as defined in section 1, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 66-1,170 is hereby amended to read as follows: 66-1,170. As used in this act:
- (a) "Distribution line" means an electric line used to furnish retail electric service, including any line from a distribution substation to an electric consuming facility; but such term does not include a transmission facility used for the bulk transfer of energy even if such energy is reduced in voltage and used as station power.
- (b) "Electric consuming facility" means any entity which utilizes electric energy from a central station service.
- (c) "Commission" means the state corporation commission of the state of Kansas.
- (d) "Retail electric supplier" means any person, firm, corporation, municipality, association or cooperative corporation engaged in the furnishing of retail electric service, but does not include a renewable energy supplier, as defined in section 1, and amendments thereto.
- (e) "Certified territory" means an electric service territory certified to a retail electric supplier pursuant to this act.
- (f) "Existing distribution line" means a distribution line which is in existence on the effective date of this act, and which is being or has been used as such.
- (g) "Single certified service territory" means that service area in which only one retail electric supplier has been granted a service certificate by the commission.
- (h) "Dual certified service territory" means that service area where more than one retail electric supplier has been granted a service certificate by the commission.
- (i) "Station power" means electric energy used for operating equipment necessary for the process of generating electricity at any generating plant owned by a utility or a generating plant specified in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 66-104, and amendments thereto, and placed in use on or after January 1, 2002, whether such electrical energy is generated at such generating plant or provided through the adjacent transformation and transmission interconnect, but does not include electric energy used for heating, lighting, air conditioning and office needs of the buildings at a generating plant site.

- 1 Sec. 4. K.S.A. 66-1,170 and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 66-104 are hereby 2 repealed.
- Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.